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1918

Indian

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ALEX. ROSS & CO.

Machinery Dept.

Phone 27.

No. 17 222

號三十月七年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1918.

午戌大歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month



NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.
WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914,
\$2,000,000.
I—Authorized Capital \$4,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$2,437,500
II—Fire Funds \$3,877,947
III—Life & Annuity Funds \$17,567,594
Sinking Fund Account \$128,230
\$23,970,567

Revenue Fire Branch \$2,381,458
Life and Annuity \$2,141,593
Branches \$337,239
Revenue Marine Department \$478,940
Other Receipts \$25,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

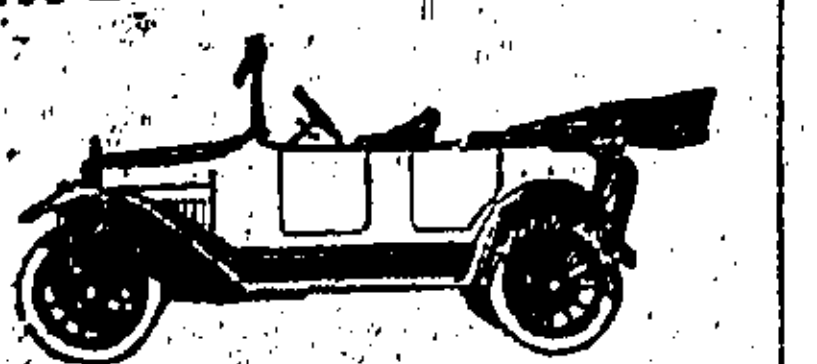
PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.45 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS
8.00 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.
SATURDAYS
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ANNEXES, BUILDINGS
Des Vaux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office—
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Comproadors order
representing Bank Note.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

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MAXWELL CARS.
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the late SIKIN TING,
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TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation free.

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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.

KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

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STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMSHIP
CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

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Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

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HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings—S.S. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.).

S.S. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays excepted).

S.S. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).

S.S. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 p.m. (Sundays excepted).

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,
or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.



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PULVOSMIDROSIS.

AN IDEAL DUSTING POWDER.

Keeps the feet and armpits cool and sweet in
the warmest weather and removes any unpleasant
odour.

Cures sore and blistered toes.

In Tins 50 CTS. EACH.

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HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
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AND

GRILL ROOM

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MANAGER.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.

15 Minutes from Landing Stage.

Under the Management of—

Mrs. BLAIR.

GRAND HOTEL.

A First-class and up-to-date hotel, most central location within the vicinity of all the principal
banks. Noted for the best Food, Refinement, Accommodation and Cleanliness.
Cuisine under European Supervision.
A first-class Dining Orchestra resident selection from 5.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.

For further particulars apply—

W. BARKER,
Manager.

Telephone No. 197.

Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management.

Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central
Districts. 43 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine, Scrupulously Clean. Moderate Terms.

Monthly and Family Rates on Application to the Proprietress.

Laundry, Meet Passenger Boats.

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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
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In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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Established 1883

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STRAND 1" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.
CABLE LAYED 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

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Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

MACARONI, PASTE STARS,
EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI,
AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

All our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best
Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the
principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more
nutrient than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World.
Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

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ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE
IT WHILE AWAY.

Price \$15 PER ANNUM, DELIVERED POSTAGE

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

GERMAN RETREAT BIGGER THAN
ANTICIPATED.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE ADVANCE OF THE
FRENCH

MORE POSITIONS CAPTURED.

PERE-EN-TARDENOIS

WRESTED FROM ENEMY.

London, July 29,

1.55 a.m.

A French communiqué states:
North of the Marne we continued
to advance in the region of the
Oureq, notwithstanding the resist-
ance of the enemy, who attempted
to prevent the passage over the
river.

We succeeded in throwing back
advanced elements to the right
bank. We entered Pere-en-Tardenois.
North-east of the Forest of Ritz we
reached Champ Voisy.

Our troops on the right captured
Athenay, Onizy, and Violaine, and
brought the line appreciably nearer
the Rheims-Dormans road.

In Champagne two enemy at-
tempts, preceded by bombardment
in the region south of the Hill, was
repelled.

AMERICANS PURSUE THE ENEMY.

THE OURcq CROSSED.

London, July 29,

1.50 a.m.

An American official report states:
We continue the pursuit to the
north of the Marne, despite deter-
mined rearguard actions.

We crossed the Ourcq, and cap-
tured Serfinges, Etnesles, Serzy and
Rocheres.

GERMANS IN FULL

RETREAT.

[REUTER-NAVAS SERVICE.]

PARIS, July 28.

The Germans are in full retreat in
the Soissons-Rheims salient on a
twenty-two mile front, closely pur-
sued by the Allies.

Under blows delivered with renewed
power by "Gefenüllsimo" Foch
their resistance north of the Marne
has collapsed. The northern bank
of the river is thus completely clear-
ed to a depth of about ten miles.
The bulge made on June 27th is
thus reduced by half. To cover the
retreat of the forces on their centre,
the enemy continues to cling with
desperate determination to vital flank
positions south of Soissons and south-
west of Rheims, but on both sides
they are hard-pressed, while in the
centre the Allied cavalry, supported
by infantry, are hot on the heels of
the Germans.

GERMAN RETREAT BIGGER THAN

ANTICIPATED.

NOT A ROUT AS YET.

London, July 28,

11.50 p.m.

This evening's news from France
indicates that the German retreat,
which can in no way be described as
a rout, will be, however, bigger than
was even at first anticipated. The
French have gained everything to an
average distance of four miles on a
front of 20 miles between the Ourcq
and the Ardre.

Pere-en-Tardenois is now a position
in the German outpost line. Allied
cavalry and patrols are pressing for-
ward to Chantilly, despite the
enemy's long-range artillery and
machine-gun fire.

The enemy is strongly reacting un-
successfully against Mohr-Hannover,
where the Allies captured 1,500
prisoners. The Americans ousted
the French.

The Tanks are doing well in the
Ardre Valley.

THE ENEMY'S RETREAT.

CHESSBOARD SYSTEM NOT
NOW A SUCCESS.

London, July 28.

Reuter's Correspondent at French
Headquarters, telegraphing, yester-
day evening, says—

The enemy is falling back on the
chessboard system adopted in the
Somme retreat in March, 1917. The
smooth working of this operation is
greatly hampered by the daring of
our infantry and light Tanks and also
by our airmen.

It is claimed that the light Tanks
are doing at least as much for the
French advance as the German in-
fantry and cannon are doing for the
enemy.

The battle to the north of the
Ourcq is at present stationary.
General Mangin's Army is faced with
very strong enemy positions, which
are protected by a powerful flank
fire from the north bank of the Aisne.
One of the British Divisions with
General Mangin engaged in a local
operation, by which much ground
was gained, despite most obstinate
resistance.

GERMAN RETREAT FROM THE

MARNE CONTINUES.

London, July 28.

Reuter's Correspondent at French
Headquarters, telegraphing at 9
o'clock this morning, says—

The German retreat from the
Marne continued during the night.

ALLIED PRESSURE ON THREE

SIDES.

ENEMY'S OBSTINATE STAND.

London, July 28.

Reuter's Correspondent at French
Headquarters, telegraphing at 2.30
this afternoon, says—

This morning we reached the line
of the Ourcq along the whole of its
course. On the morning of the 27th
its headwaters were deep in German
lines.

The enemy is making an obstinate
stand on the flanks, chiefly on the
left of our advance, where he is en-
deavouring to hold the north bank
of the Ourcq against our pressure
from the south, while his flank is
menaced by General Mangin's Army
along the Soissons-Chateau Thierry
road and north of the Ourcq. Under
the triple pressure, from the west,
south and east, the Germans are
withdrawing to the south and facing
the centre of their line as quickly
as is compatible with safety and
holding desperately to the flanks in
order to give their centre time to
escape.

The enemy concentrated numerous
heavy guns north of the Ourcq in
order to hold back our pressure on
the two sides at the angle of their
line.

Practically all the German com-
munications north of the Ourcq are
under the fire of General Mangin's
guns. Unquestionably the situation
for the Germans, who are holding
the west-facing flank north of the
Ourcq, is extremely difficult.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

NOTHING TO REPORT.

London, July 28.

10.15 a.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
states—
There is nothing to report.

Low clouds and rain prevented
flying during the day. Bombs were
dropped at night on hostile billets
and huts in the vicinity of
Bapaume.

(Continued on Page 5.)

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY,
LIMITED
(INCORPORATED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of SEVEN PENCE per Share for the year ending 31st December, 1918, has been declared.
The Dividend will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1918, to Shareholders on the Register on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of August, 1918, and will be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at the exchange rate of 3/3 per Dollar.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, July 29, 1918.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.
COULOMMIER CHEESE.
COTTAGE CHEESE.
Nourishing and ideal food.
DEVONSHIRE CREAM
Can always be had.
We supply Junket Tablets on application.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location
ALL Electric Trams Pass Entrance,
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting,
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings,
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.

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Cable Address: "VICTORIA."
J. WITCHELL,
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VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.

24, Des Voeux Road Central.
Telephone No. 2957.
We guarantee the quality of our Bread and Cakes.
We use the highest grade of materials in their Manufacture.

"REGAL"

RECORDS

(Take me back to)
U.S.A. (Billy Williams)
Why can't we have
the Sea in London
I don't care
All the Silver from
the Silvery Moon
Mister John Mac-
kenzie O.
I come from Scotland
Jean loves all the
jockies
All the ladies from
in Love with Sandy
(Take me where there
are no eyes about)
Let's all go Mad

THE ANDERSON MUSIC
CO., LTD.
Tel. 1322

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE
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PAKRO
SEEDTAPE

FOR
BETTER GARDENS.
NO THINKING OUT
JUST PLANT THE TAPE.

GRACA & CO.,
No. 19, Wyndham Street,
HONGKONG.

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THE CHINESE OPTICAL CO.

HONGKONG BRANCH
87 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL



The only OPTICAL HOUSE
in Far East
Awarded an Efficiency Diploma
at
Panama-Pacific
International Exposition.

SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATION
All sorts of
Frames, Lenses, and Protection glasses.

ASAHI BEER



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MITSUBISHI SHoji
KAISHA, LTD.

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EXPORTS.

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TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE,
KISHIDARE, YOSHINOYAMA,
HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SATO, KANADA,
SHINNEW, KAMIYAMADA, HIBAI
and OTUBARI COAL MINES.

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Codes:—A, A. B. C. 5th Ed.,
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"CAPSTAN NAVY CUT"

CIGARETTES
(MEDIUM STRENGTH)



PURE
VIRGINIA
TOBACCO

Navy Cut
for the
Pipe.



SOLD IN
PACKETS OF
10 & 20

AND IN
TINS OF
50
CIGARETTES.

SOLD IN
THREE STRENGTHS.

MILD
MEDIUM
& FULL.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

64 FLAGS OF THE EMPIRE.

The Duke of Connaught and Princess Patricia attended the Empire Day service of the League of the Empire in St. Paul's Cathedral.

On arrival, the Duke of Connaught inspected the guard of honour, which was composed of a detachment of the London Diocesan Church Lads' Brigade. The boys, bearing the 64 flags of the Empire, were drawn up in two rows on the steps of the Cathedral, and dipped their flags to the Duke, while their band gave the Royal salute.

Lord Meath and other officers of the League met the Duke, who was received at the west door by the Archbishop and Canon Alexander. As he passed up the nave his Royal Highness inspected the brigades assembled there, including the Boys' Brigade, London Diocesan Church Lads' Brigade, Boys' Life Brigade, Church Lads' Brigade, Navy League, Boy Scouts, Imperial Maritime League, Girl Guides, Girls' Life Brigade, Church Nursing and Ambulance Brigade, Pioneering Hospital children and the Newport Market Army Training School.

Following the Duke came the procession of the flags. The Union Jack was laid on the altar, while the other flag-bearers took up stations under the dome. The mayors of several London boroughs were present, and when the service began the Cathedral was filled in every part, the congregation numbering nearly 4,000.

EUROPEAN WOMEN IN MALAYA.

There are a large number of European women in Malaya who have been out here too long, (remarks the *Malay Mail*) and the same remark applies to a limited number of children who have reached the school age. It has been suggested that the Government should try to arrange for a special "women and children's boat" to take them to England under a suitable escort. Now that a number of married men may shortly be joining up this seems a good opportunity for the Government to take action if it is possible to do so. For women still unaffected by the climate, who for one reason or another do not wish to go home at present, and who would be willing to take the place of men called up, there surely must be openings in the public service and in various offices.

EARLY PRONUNCIATION OF TEA.

Our inquiry as to the early pronunciation of "tea" may I think be considered settled by the following advertisement, which appeared in the "Morning Post" on September 10, 1888—"that excellent, and by all physicians approved, China drink called by the Chinese Tets, by other nations Tay alias Teo, is sold at the Sultan's Head, Coppee-House, in 'Sweeting's' Bents, by the Royal Exchange, London." Nothing could more clearly show that both pronunciations were in common use, says a note written in a Home paper.

The average price of meat in Constantinople is 6s. per pound.

"ABSOLUTELY PRINCELY."

A GERMAN PRISONER'S SURPRISE.

An extract from a captured German airman's letter to his parents:—"First of all the news is that I am very well and that I am under the best of care."

"We must now spend the rest of the war in an English prison camp; this is very sad, but if one considers how it might have been, we must be very thankful for it."

"We are here in Jaffa in a very nice English hospital in an absolutely first class care. Doctors and sisters are first and very friendly; the treatment and food are splendid."

"My pilot and myself have a large fine room to ourselves—it is absolutely princely."

"Yesterday, and to-day too, we had many visitors also English flying officers, all very friendly; they brought us books to read, chocolates, cigarettes, etc."

"The camp at Cairo is said to be very fine; as yet I have only been astonished at the treatment, it is so good."

FATE OF OUR WAR HORSES.

Lord Lambourne, (who was Mr. Mark Lockwood before he became a peer), speaking at Cannon-street Hotel, referred to the reputation of some Eastern nations for their barbarous treatment of the horse, and mentioned that a year or so ago he received an assurance from the Secretary of War that as long as he had anything to do with the matter, no military horses should be sold in the East.

He had however, received a telegram, dated from Alexandria, as follows:—"A hundred and fifty Government horses advertised for sale in Palestine, May 13. Is not this a breach of faith?"

Whoever trusted a Government after such an experience, he said, must be singularly confiding.

A CROWDED MEETING OF DOG OWNERS IN

London passed a resolution condemning any Government interference with the ownership of dogs, including special taxation or the refusal of grants for dog bismis. The meeting particularly protested against the proposed penalisation of dog breeding.

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood—and plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength-replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices 51.25 and 52.25.

MILLION AND A QUARTER PEOPLE INADEQUATELY HOUSED.

The admission of the Local Government Board that the country needs 300,000 new dwellings suggests that at least a million and a quarter people are at present inadequately housed, says a Home Contemporary. The position arises not merely from increase of population, but from the fact that railway and industrial developments have swept away very many homes. Formerly the railways were the great devourers of dwelling-places. When first prospecting for termini in London, they laid claim to a quarter of the entire area of the City proper.

The threat was appalling. The population of St. Bartholomew's parish Moorfields, was crowded into 500 houses, where the "aristocracy" were those able to rent two rooms. Yet the Great Eastern Railway, proposed to demolish half these houses for a route to Finsbury Circus, the whole of which they sought to acquire. Over 50,000 people were threatened, by various schemes, and no provision made for them. Parliament interfered after thousands had been displaced, but the chief effort was to stimulate private compassion, a that of Peabody and Waterlow in particular, and of philanthropic building companies which followed.

Belgian prisoners of war are included in the Franco-German agreement concluded at Berne regarding repatriation and internment.

"My ideal husband," said the girl who had been reading cheap novels, "must be a strong, silent man, full of grit, and able to bear the heat and burden of the day without finching—one who will not hear a word said about me, and who will not utter an unkind word himself."

"What you want is a deaf and dumb coalheaver," murmured her friend.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.
Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition. Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins.
Dock Owners: Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.
ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.
Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.
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THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH IN BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER HULL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDE	RISE OF TIDE SPRINGS	NEAPS
ALWILSON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	(50' 100' 170' 200')	30'	7'	3'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	571	170'	15'	7'	3'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	500	170'	15'	7'	3'
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	250	80'	15'	7'	3'
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	250	80'	15'	7'	3'
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PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

WEDNESDAY,
the 31st July, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at No. 50, Nathan Road, Tsimshat, Kowloon.

THE SPERRY
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
therein contained.

Comprising:—Large Sideboard, Dining Table and Chairs, &c., Brass-mounted Twin Bedsteads, Large Wardrobe, Toilet Table, Washstand, &c., Bath Room and Kitchen Utensils.

Also
Electric Fittings and 1 Japanese Rocking Dog (4 months old).
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 28, 1918. 621

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

THURSDAY,
the 1st August, 1918, commencing at 10.30 a.m., at No. 4, Conduit Road, Ground Floor.

THE
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
therein contained.

As follows:—
Hallstand, Several Sets, Antlers, Extension Dining Table and Chairs, a number of Oil Paintings, Pictures, Fenders and Fire Brasses, Copper Coal Scuttle, Blackwood Tables and Cabinet, Electric Reading Lamp, &c., Large Oakwood Bedstead, Washrobes, Toilet Tables, &c., Bathroom, Pantry and Kitchen Utensils.

Also
Fine Tone PIANO by Moustrie in very good condition. And
A number of Laying Hens and Poultry House.
Brass Clock (Perpetual Motion), Brass Rods and Poles and Brass Lamps.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view day of Sale.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
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Hongkong, July 28, 1918. 622

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Hon. Capt. SATT, of Police, to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,
the 2nd August, 1918, at 11 a.m., at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION.

CONDEMNED AND CONFISCATED
GOODS.

On view day of Sale.
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HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers to the Government.
Hongkong, July 28, 1918. 623

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

SATURDAY,
the 3rd August, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

A QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
&c., &c.

Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience of Sale.

Also
TWO NEW BICYCLES.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 29, 1918. 624

AUCTION.
PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY,
the 31st July, 1918,
commencing at 9.30 p.m., at "Aberthaw", No. 14 Peak Road.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
Comprising:—
Tapestry covered drawing room suite, tank folding tables, teak overmantels, lady's writing desks, brass and copper fenders, teak flower stands, white lace curtains, pictures and porcelain, marble mantel clock, brass clock in case (360 days), draught and fire screens, etc., etc.

Extension dining table and chairs, teak sideboard with mirror, dinner and dessert services, cut-glass and silver ware, teak silver cabinets, table glassware, etc., etc.

Double and single brass mounted bedsteads, double wardrobes with mirrors, marble top teak washstands and dressing tables, rattan chairs and tables, toilet crockery, etc., etc.

Bathroom, pantry and kitchen utensils.

Also
A FINE COLLECTION OF
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Comprising:—
Curio cabinet, couches, armchairs and chairs, lady's desk, tea table, wall brackets, flowerstands, teapots, square tables, overmantels, etc., etc.

And
Plants in pots, Electric Ceiling Fan and light fittings, etc., etc.

N.B.—All the teak furniture is light stained.

On view from Tuesday, the 30th July Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, July 25, 1918. 620

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Full particulars on application Address WING HING, C/o "China Mail" Office, Hongkong, June 22, 1918. 624

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Hongkong, July 28, 1918. 625

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Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, July 17, 1918. 603

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COMMODIOUS and Centrally situated NEW OFFICES with lift in the old Mercantile Bank Buildings, corner of Queen's Road Central and Lee House Street.

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For rent and further particulars apply to:
DAVID SARSOON & CO., LTD.
84, Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, July 8, 1918. 627

TO LET.
NO. 7, STEWART TERRACE,
No. 93, THE PEAK.

Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, June 1, 1918. 628

THE MILITARY SERVICE TRIBUNAL.

The following cases were dealt with after we went to press last night:—

MESSRS. G. MARTINI, LTD.
Mr. G. Blair had passed as medically fit.

The Chairman said that the firm is an Italian firm with its head office in Manila. The firm carried on import and export business and commission agencies. Mr. Martini, the head of the firm, resides in Manila, and is an Italian until last year managed the office here. Since that time Mr. Blair had managed the business. It was put to the Tribunal that the business is of essential interest to the colony and to the colony.

Mr. Blair said that he could not exactly say that except that the firm ships hemp to England from Manila via Hongkong. He arranged for the space here. At the outbreak of war there was no British subject employed by the firm.

Major Morgan claimed non-exemption.

Temporary exemption was granted until October 12.

HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LTD.
Mr. J. F. Anderson had passed as medically fit.

Mr. A. G. Gordon represented the Company.

The Chairman said the Company manufactured steel castings. Before the war such castings were imported mainly from England and Germany. Recently castings had been imported from the United States and Japan. The Company was doing work for the standard ships and absolute exemption was asked for.

Major Morgan made no claim.

Exemption was granted.

Messrs. Rodger and Nicoll, who had previously been before the Tribunal and not granted exemption, agreed to accept positions as engineers on steamers approved by Commander Beckwith on which grounds exemption was granted as the Tribunal considered this work of Imperial importance.

THE CIRCUMLOCUTION OFFICE.

Government office methods were the subject of keen criticism by Sir Herbert Harbord, at a meeting of the Imperial Association of Commerce. Sir Herbert said that he had been at the Ministry of Munitions some time as financial member of Mr. Churchill's council. If they wanted sheer inefficiency he commended his audience to the civil servant.

In a Government office, he observed, "one's small matter, you write some small minute. That starts on a pilgrimage, and in a month or six weeks, when the subject has altogether escaped your memory, your minute comes back in a 'jabber' filled with reports of all kinds. At the end you still find that no decision has been arrived at."

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THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.
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Interest allowed on Current Account, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

N. YANAGITA,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
2, Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, May 1, 1918. 380

SCOTTISH LETTER.
(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Edinburgh, June 3.

A SCOTTISH HEROINE.
Dr. Elsie Inglis, whose sculptured bust by the great Serbian artist Mostrovic has just passed into the keeping of the Scottish nation, is the Florence Nightingale of the present war. As the one, with the woman's solicitude for suffering, nursed our soldiers through the terrible pestilences of the Crimea, so the other, moved by the same noble impulse, devoted her great skill in the art of healing to the battle with disease and the relief of the wounded in one of the greatly suffering corners of our present war-torn world. Although she did not die where she had served, she returned to her homeland mortally stricken, and it can be said in a very real sense that she gave her life on the field of battle, wearing herself out in assuaging the sufferings of others, spending her strength with too great a prodigality that others might live.

The Serbian Government, mindful even in their troubled exile of the debt of gratitude which they owed to the devoted friend and saviour of their people, commissioned their greatest artist, and one of the world's most distinguished and individual sculptors, to prepare a permanent memorial of Dr. Elsie Inglis. It is this work by a cunning hand which Prince George of Serbia handed over to Mr. Munro, the Secretary for Scotland, to be retained on behalf of the Scottish people in one of our National Galleries.

Dr. Inglis was gifted with great ability and a strong personality; and her service in the war was the crown of her career. To her, as Mr. Munro said, "the call of Serbia proved irresistible." She and the medical unit which she directed, were one of the earliest relief parties to reach their sorrowful land, and she continued to "labour" there, "battling with cold and disease and death with a 'matchless' heroism, until, with some of her colleagues, she was taken prisoner. Released after a weary and painful captivity, she took part in other medical units for work in Rumania, again undergoing all the fatigues and alarms of evacuation, before an enemy advance, facing difficulties which, Mr. Munro truly said, no man can fully appraise, and encountering perils which no one can adequately visualise. The records of history ensure the story of many distinguished and noble women, but today they are making for themselves names in new spheres, and among these Scotland will be proud to claim Dr. Elsie Inglis.

THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS.
Of the Scottish names in the King's Birthday Honours, the most outstanding is that of the Duke of Atholl, who by his military services, both in a military and civil capacity, has shown himself worthy to succeed his father in the Knighthood of the Thistle. The Peerage conferred upon Sir Matthew Arthur has caused particular satisfaction in the West of Scotland, where he is identified with the great trading firm of Arthur & Co. Scotsmen everywhere are also gratified by their country's share in the new list of Privy Counsellors. Mr. William Adamson has been a quietly efficient Chairman of the Labour party; Sir Archibald Williamson was the Chairman of the Committee which lately reported on electrical control; and Sir Ian Macpherson has decidedly been one of the finds of the War. Dundee is specially interested in the first of the Baronets, Sir George Washington Baxter, Chairman of the University College, Dundee, and Vice-Chairman of the Territorial Force Association of Dundee. Mr. Robert M'Alpine, another new Baronet, is the head of one of our greatest contracting firms—railways, harbours, bridge-building, and latterly building shell factories. Last year Mr. M'Alpine's youngest daughter was married to Major Lloyd George, the eldest son of the Prime Minister. Notable among the new Knights is Mr. John Reid, who has maintained the civic traditions of his family by gifting the Rocking House and grounds to the Scottish Liribless Hospital, and by his work as President of the Y.M.C.A. And journalism is recognised in Mr. A. G. Jeans, editor of the *Liverpool Post*, a son of Mr. Robert Jeans, editor and proprietor of the *Edinb. Courant*.

ORIENTALISING THE MISSION CHURCHES.
The question of foreign missions bulged largely in the proceedings of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. This was only natural when the Moderator for the year was intimately identified with the mission cause; Dr. James N. Ogilvie spent many years in Madras, and is now

Converter of the Foreign Mission Committee. In his closing address the Moderator gave special prominence to the questions of rationality in Churches and the orientalising of our mission Churches. In his opinion the widespread awakening of a national consciousness among the leading non-Christian peoples of the world was one of the most notable and significant happenings in our day. How to nationalise the young Churches was a problem that had long been foreseen but was now pressing and had to be faced. In Japan, in China, and to a lesser but growing extent in India, he reminded the Assembly, the stage of infancy in the native Churches was over, that of adolescence was closing or had closed. The Churches, had grown up, and the dignity, the privileges, and the duties of manhood were finding an increasing place in the thoughts and words of their members. This was not to be wondered at. The numerical proportions of these Christian communities of the Reformed Churches—170,000 in the Japanese Empire, 500,000 in China, 1,500,000 in India—would alone be sufficient to develop a growing consciousness of place and duty in their Churches. But other causes had helped the process. The leading strings of the Western mother Churches were being chafed against, said the Moderator; the nationalist spirit which was sweeping over the peoples had affected the Churches, and the desire to aim was now formulated, and pursued, of an Eastern Church for an Eastern people. The mark of the West, a sign of "foreign" origin, had to be pushed into the background or altogether obliterated, and some unmistakable spiritual brand stamped in its place.

One governing consideration was sufficiently evident, declared the Moderator. The designed orientalising of the Churches of the East could never be rightly done by Western hands. "It might well be that, if these Churches were to become truly national institutions, in ecclesiastical government, or in formulated creed, or in modes of worship, some departures were inevitable from the Western images now obtaining in the native Churches, built up as these had been by devoted Western hands. But any such changes, if they were to be lasting and effective, could only come from Eastern hands. Do not let any of our Western Churches try to give the oriental shape or colour that was desired. We simply could not do it. No country whose nationality was strong and the religious sense was keen had ever been content to take the fashioning of its Church from alien hands, at least not since the days of the Church Reformation, when the breath of liberty swept over the nations. Each nation had to do its own constructive work, and in the matter of Church government and creed and worship had to work out its own salvation. Today this was universally recognised through the mission field, and it had become a guiding principle with every missionary to work for this great goal. In Japan it was already widely and successfully attained, and Japanese leadership in the Church was a strong reality. In China the like goal was increasingly sought. In India it was an ideal frankly and sedulously fostered, though the day of attainment was not yet. And even in Africa, in which civilisation was still far behind the Asiatic countries, the African was finding a growing place in the ordering of the Church.

THE CAPE BRETON HIGH-LANDER'S SOLILOQUY.
Why should I to the wars?
Why leave the lakes and pleasant hills
Of this, my native Isle?
Where, 'neath the thick spruce shade
I've found the ghost-like "Indian Pipe,"
And rested me awhile.
Why should I to the wars?
Why should I leave Strathlorne?
Loch Lomond, Uist, and Glen, and Skye?
For France to journey forth?
Why should I bid farewell
To loch and hen, to beck and glen,
From Cairns to Cape North?
Why should I to the wars?
Because across the seas
There lie the scattered Western Isles
Whence my forefathers came.
They built their shielings here,
And, thinking on the isles they loved,
Gave each a Highland name.
How could their sons forget?
The name fire fills our veins
Here where the spruce and moose-grass grow.
As where the heather flames.
So we go forth to France;
We hear the pibroch skirling fast,
And, hark, it calls our names!
The pipes are calling "Come!"
We come! The loe shall hear
Renewed the war-cry of the Gael.
His corach and fate.
Once more the Gael shall thwart
Caesar's armed legions and thrust
his back.
His eagles from our gate,
The pipes are skirling fast,
And I must forth to France!
F. W. Gray in *Oberlin Times*.

INTIMATIONS
LIVER AIDS.
PODOPHYLLIN AND TARAXACUM PILLS
Keep the Liver Active and the System Free from Waste Matter.

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are proof against Shocks and Vibration. Obtainable in different voltages from the principal Electrical Contractors.

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BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

Appropriate, always.
With certain dishes, such as *Gam, LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE* is *always* appropriate. It is the recognised sauce for such use.

In fact, for everything with which a sauce can be used, *LEA & PERRINS'* is invariably the BEST. It has a refinement of flavour that suits the most delicate dishes and appeals to the most exacting palates.

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The Original & Genuine
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JUST ARRIVED BIG SHIPMENT INCLUDING
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ENGLISH MURIATE OF AMMONIA (sal-ammoniac)
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ENGLISH SODA ASH 52% dense. In gunny bags or barrels.
ENGLISH SILICATE OF SODA 17% T.W. in barrels each containing about 800 lbs.
Must be disposed of. Prices Reasonable.
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LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS
viz. Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars.
Also Shipchandlery Articles.
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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS—BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDRIES. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.

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Estimates furnished on application. **WONG PING WA, Manager.**
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

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A small quantity mixed with either Aerated or Plain Water makes a delightfully refreshing Summer Drink.

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To-day's Advertisements

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR (H.K.) per Share for the year ending 31st December 1917, will be payable on THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1918. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, 20, George Buildings, Hongkong. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 10th August, 1918, to THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1918, both days inclusive. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, July 30, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND Conditions of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 6th day of August, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Battery Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate).	Contents in Acres, Roods, and Perches.	Annual Rent.	Usual Price.
Lot No. 100, Battery Road, bounded by the sea on the north and east, and by the Battery Road on the south and west.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	0.0023	100	100

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND Conditions of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 6th day of August, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Babbington Path, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate).	Contents in Acres, Roods, and Perches.	Annual Rent.	Usual Price.
Lot No. 101, Babbington Path, bounded by the sea on the north and east, and by the Babbington Path on the south and west.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	0.0023	100	100

(Continued on page 8.)

KODAKS and FILMS, PLATES and PAPER, DEVELOPING and PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.
A. TACK & CO.,
26, Des Voeux Road Central.

CAN YOU AFFORD THE RISK?

WERE you ever seized with a severe attack of cramp, colic, or diarrhoea with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house? Don't take such risks. A dose or two will cure you before a doctor could possibly be called, and it never fails even in the most severe and dangerous cases. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

small investor class may not be so large, but it may be hoped that the nation's credit will not cease to rest in time of peace upon the same broad foundations that it rests now in time of a war in which the very existence of the Empire is at stake.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co. announce an interim dividend of \$1 per share.

A Peking telegram states that the first batch of General Lung Chai Kwong's troops are starting for the South on August 1st, and are to land at Yangkiang.

The Director of the Observatory in his report to-day states that the typhoon probably entered the coast near Swatow last night, and is now filling up to the north of Hongkong.

A Coroner's Court at Shanghai last week found that Miss Jean Fraser, assistant matron of the Thomas Harbours School for Girls, died as the result of an inadvertent overdose of chloroform.

The southern part of Japan experienced a typhoon a fortnight ago, which is described as the most severe known for many years. The authorities of Hogo Prefecture estimated the damage done there at \$100,000.

A Peking telegram states that Mr. Liang Shih Yi cabled from Hongkong to Wong Jim Yuan on the 25th inst. advising a compromise between North and South, adding that he is exchanging views on the subject with Tien Chan Huan, and when the matter has been satisfactorily arranged he would return to Peking. He hopes to leave early in August.

After their trial at Haime, two pirates who were found guilty of the murder of Mr. Graham, of Fukien, were shot on July 24 in the presence of Mr. J. T. Pratt, the British Consul at Ningpo, thus closing a shameful incident in connection with which the British authorities had to use their own means to bring the murderers to justice owing to the indifference and obstruction of the local Chinese officials.

The Hongkong Theatre on August 10th is to show a magnificent film of 10,000 feet in ten reels entitled "A Daughter of the Gods." The cost of the film exceeded one million dollars. The number of persons participating in this stupendous play is 21,218, and the largest number used in a single scene, 19,744. Over two hundred mermaids, and about 1,200 children will also figure in this picture. In fact, we are told that this is one of the best productions in cinema art yet presented to the world.

In the case in which Otto Selke, formerly editor of the *War*, and Walter Rohr are charged at Shanghai in connection with attempts alleged to have been made by them to reach Germany by means of forged passports, the defendants opened their case with a preliminary objection to the jurisdiction of the Court in the case. The assessor, Mr. P. Grant Jones overruled the objection. A large number of Germans were present in Court and at the conclusion of the proceedings the police called upon them to produce their permits which some were not able to do.

In the Straits Legislative Council recently, the Hon. Mr. Elliot asked: "Is it the fact that under instructions from His Excellency the General Officer Commanding all leave out of the Colony to members of the Singapore Volunteer Corps pending a medical re-examination under the Registration and Medical Examination Ordinance, 1917, has been stopped?" The Colonial Secretary replied that volunteers would get leave for urgent medical reasons, or on very exceptional grounds; local leave would be given for short periods.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan.

The parades ordered for Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 Bataillons to-day (30th inst.) are postponed to Thursday, 1st August.

G. E. STEWART, Captain, Adjutant, Hongkong Defence Corps.

Some Americans are paying as high as \$20,000,000 each in income-tax.

Most of the Brazilian merchant ships are to be used chiefly for supplying food-stuffs to the Allies.

THE GENERAL MILITARY SERVICE TRIBUNAL.

TO-MORROW'S AGENDA.

3.30 p.m.—Messrs. Lowe, Ringhani and Matthews.
A. E. Schulz, medically fit.
The following men of military age in this firm have been rejected as unfit for service:—W. J. Woolley, T. A. Martin and A. J. J. Martin.

3.45 p.m.—The Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.
P. H. Weston, medically fit.
No unfit men of military age in this firm.

4.00 p.m.—Messrs. Caldwell, Macgregor & Co.
F. W. S. Evans, medically fit.
No unfit men of military age in this firm.

4.15 p.m.—Messrs. Jarling, Matheson & Co.
E. F. Annett, medically fit.
The remaining men of military age in this firm came before the tribunal on Friday, 28th July.

4.30 p.m.—Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company.
D. G. Nicoll, medically fit.
No unfit men of military age in this company.

THE MILITARY SERVICE TRIBUNAL FOR CHINA.

CERTIFICATES FOR REJECTED.

The Military Service Tribunal for China commenced sitting at H.B.M. Consulate-General in Shanghai on Wednesday last.

The Tribunal is composed of the following:—Sir Edward Fraser, K.C.M.G., H.M. Consul-General at Shanghai (President); Shanghai Representatives—Messrs. A. Hyde and C. E. Anton; Hankow Representatives—Messrs. Geary Gardner and C. A. Fraser; Tientsin Representatives—Mr. W. A. Morning.

The Military member of the Tribunal, Colonel Robertson, H.M. Military Attaché in Peking, has been delayed, and his place is being taken by Captain Denny, Assistant Military Attaché.

The Tribunal, which was expected to complete its duties by the end of last week, was going through the "Returns" for all China. Only men fit for active military service are being selected, and the number chosen will probably not be more than 150. No one over the age of 41 will be taken.

Recommendations will be made regarding allowances for the wives and dependents of those who are selected, and the Government will arrange about their passages home.

It is understood that certificates will be issued to those men who would like to go, but whose presence in China is considered necessary, and certificates will also be issued to all men medically unfit.

When the list of those who are chosen is drawn up it will be sent to Peking, and will possibly be published at a later date.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE.

The Return of the number of cases of communicable diseases which have been notified as occurring in the Colony of Hongkong during the week ended the 27th inst., shows:—

Cases.	Deaths.
Bubonic Plague, 16	15
Diphtheria, 1	1
Enteric Fever, 3	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, 6	1

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 27th July is as follows:—

Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts for 30 weeks.
This year, 15,132	409,306
Last year, 11,560	400,186
Increase, 3,572	9,120
Decrease, —	—

MOST UNLOOKED-FOR BOOK AT THE FRONT.

It would be interesting to know the name of the most unlooked-for book encountered at the front. One that caused wonder to an orderly officer was a copy of "Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities," found in a sergeant's mess about two miles from the line. It seems it had been left behind by a previous inhabitant. Nevertheless it found a diligent reader every night in a sergeant's mess, who in civilian life was a wood-carver and who discovered in the volume a mine of suggestion for the wood cuts of classical ornamental features.

The Rev. E. A. Scott writing from Barkway Vicarage, Royston says:—"It is commonly said that in time of war more boys are born than girls. I find that during the month of May, the births column in *The Times* has contained the announcement of 203 boys and 230 girls. Only on seven days were the latter more numerous than the former."

THE MAGISTRACY.

DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES WITHOUT A LICENSE.

The manager of the Kau-U-Fong theatre was summoned before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning with failing to renew the theatre license for dramatic performances.

Defendant said he was absent at the time the summons was issued.

His Worship said, according to the Ordinance, defendant was liable to a fine of \$200 a day for giving performances without a license.

Mr. Edwards, of the P.W.D., said the license expired on June 30th. Defendant did not send his license for renewal until the 24th July. The fee for the license was \$70 for a period of six months or \$120 a year. He visited the theatre on the 11th and 18th of July, and observed that performances were going on.

His Worship fined defendant \$50.

HEAVY FINE FOR USING OLD BRICKS.

A contractor was summoned before Mr. J. R. Wood for using old bricks and lime-water instead of cement in erecting the pillars of a godown in Belcher Street.

Mr. Sara, of the P.W.D., said he visited the building in question, the pillars of which were practically built to roof height. Defendant was on the spot and informed him that his architect instructed him (the contractor) to use such materials, but the architect denied having given such instructions. The materials used resembled a form of cement.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$200.

UNSATISFACTORY EVIDENCE.

The acting manager of the Canton Nanyang Tobacco Company was summoned before Mr. J. R. Wood for depositing goods on the doorway of 22, Connaught Road Central, and thus causing an obstruction.

Defendant pleaded not guilty. An Indian constable gave evidence to the effect that he saw 14 boxes of goods deposited on the doorway, but he could not say whether they all belonged to defendant.

Mr. Wood dismissed the summons owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the evidence.

FIGHTING AMAZONS.

Two women appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood charged with assaulting each other.

A European constable said he saw a crowd collected in the street watching the assault. He approached them and both women refused to be calmed.

A fine of \$2 was imposed.

THE WANCHAI MURDER.

A QUESTION OF SANITY.

In Mr. Wolfe's Court this afternoon Mr. Goldring mentioned the case of the Chinese, Luk Chi, who was charged yesterday for the murder of an amah at Wanchai under circumstances already mentioned. The case, it will be remembered, was remanded for a week.

He said he desired to have the prisoner medically examined by an outside doctor in conjunction with the jail doctor as to his client's sanity. He was already in communication with the Government on the matter and considered it necessary to inform his Worship.

A STREET ACCIDENT.

An accident occurred on Monday afternoon at 4.30 on the Ting Lok Lane leading to Wong-ni-choing Road, near the Bowington Canal. A Chinese youth riding a bicycle ran into a rickshaw, overturning the rickshaw and causing injury to the lady occupant.

It was alleged that the occupant of the second rickshaw, Inspector Wildin, a Revenue Officer, stopped his rickshaw and got hold of the cyclist and struck him with a walking stick many times. The Chinese youth thereupon made a charge of assault against Inspector Wildin.

Mr. W. B. Hind appeared for the Chinese and Mr. Crow for Inspector Wildin.

The complainant said the rickshaw coolie was on the wrong side of the road and that he was not the cause of the accident but it was alleged that the lady caused it by stopping the rickshaw and coming out hurriedly. The rickshaw thus overturned. The lady called upon the European to strike the cyclist and Inspector Wildin struck him on the arm, wrist and thigh. Complainant said he had been cycling for the last two years and never went in a zig-zag manner.

Inspector Wildin said he saw the complainant on his cycle coming down the wrong side of the road. The rickshaw was overturned and the coolie thrown down. Complainant got mixed up with the rickshaw coolie and they fell together. Complainant tried to run away into a house ten yards away, and another Chinese boy took charge of the bicycle. The lady occupant was his sister. She was not thrown out but jumped out as the rickshaw was going over and sprained her ankle.

Mr. Wolfe said the complainant was responsible for the accident, but the defendant had no right to assault him. Therefore, he fined him \$1 for taking the law into his hands.

ILLICIT OPIUM.

Two Chinese were charged before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe for being in unlawful possession of 64 taels of Government opium valued at \$750.

The case was remanded till to-morrow.

SUPREME COURT.

THE EXTRADITION CASE.

Before a Full Court, this morning, Sir William Rees-Davies, K. C., Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Gompertz, Puisne Judge sitting, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K. C., instructed by Mr. F. X. D'Almeida, made application on behalf of Lo Sheung that a writ of *Habeas Corpus* be issued in favour of his client.

The Hon. Attorney-General, Mr. J. H. Kemp, C. B. E., appeared on behalf of the Crown.

The Attorney-General raised the question as to who had the right to begin, maintaining that the Crown had that right. Mr. Pollock, on the other hand, claimed the right to begin, quoting "Halsbury" and other precedents in support of his argument.

Their Lordships said that they thought it would be simpler for Mr. Pollock to begin. The Attorney-General agreed.

Mr. Pollock said their Lordships would see from two affidavits filed by Mr. d'Almeida, he took up two points, one a question of law and the other a question upon evidence. Taking the question of law first, the appellant's contention is that a man cannot be dealt with as a fugitive criminal under the Extradition Ordinance unless the conditions precedent have been performed of his having been accused of an extradition crime. Mr. Pollock submitted that "accused of an extradition crime" must mean accused of an extradition crime in China because none of the machinery provided by the Ordinance has any power, neither has the Governor, to set certain proceedings in motion, or the magistrate or anybody to do anything at all unless this man has been accused, in China, of an extradition crime. "Until the man has become a fugitive criminal within the interpretation of Clause II of the Ordinance, no steps at all can be taken under the Ordinance. With reference to his being accused in China, the appellant's submission is that he must be accused in the sense of being formally accused in China. There must be a formal accusation brought against him in China, a formal accusation in regard to this crime of murder in respect of which his extradition is sought.

His Lordship:—The object of the Ordinance is to secure the man before he gets away. It does not mean that he must be formally accused, in China. Mr. Pollock:—I do not carry it that far—that he must be actually formally brought before some tribunal in China. That would enable a man to escape altogether. The point is that there must be an accusation, in China, against the man of the crime for which his extradition is sought. I do not say he must be arraigned.

The Chief Justice:—There must be a warrant taken out for his arrest? Mr. Pollock:—No, my Lord, I do not suggest that. I say the Court would have to be satisfied that there has been an accusation made in China against this man for the charge of murder. (The only accusation made against this man is that he was a notorious robber and he is not, until a comparatively recent date, accused of this murder or of being concerned in the murder.)

Mr. Pollock then dealt with the depositions in connection with the charges made by the Kwangtung authorities against the appellant.

Mr. Pollock went on to point out that the Executive Government is very particular on the point. It is a serious matter that the Government exacts a pledge from the Chinese Government that a man will not be tried, in China, for any offence other than that for which his extradition is demanded. The Government says: "Look here, we are sending this man back to you because you charge him with such and such a crime, but you are not to deal with him for another definite charge."

Mr. Pollock, referring to the second point, said he relied, to a great extent, upon a decision of this Court in the last extradition case, that before a man could be committed by a magistrate, there must be evidence that he committed the offence such as would be accepted by a jury entitled to a reasonable degree of credit. In the present case dealing with the evidence of the son of the murdered man, Mr. Pollock submitted that it could not be accepted.

The evidence showed that a man who was about to commit murder shouted out his own name for everybody in the street, where the murder took place, to hear. That was a very improbable story and the witnesses who supported it, Mr. Pollock submitted, were not entitled to a reasonable degree of credit. On these grounds he would ask their Lordships to discharge the fugitive.

His Lordship said he was of the opinion from the depositions that there was *prima facie* evidence that would justify a magistrate committing a fugitive for trial and, therefore, the Court did not desire to hear the Attorney-General on that point, but the Court would like to hear the Attorney-General's argument on the point as to whether the fugitive was accused in China. The Attorney-General said the position the Crown took up was that no accusation in China, and no formal accusation at all, was necessary, before action could be taken under the Ordinance. It was quite sufficient in

the fugitive was in fact accused of the crime for which his extradition was demanded. Because he was accused in the registration of the Governor of Kwangtung of the crime and in the depositions of the witness, that was sufficient accusation. Then, though that might be so, the Attorney-General said he was prepared to show that there was, in the present case, ample evidence of accusation in China and of a formal accusation by an official or an official body.

The Attorney-General then dealt with the depositions in support of his contention.

After hearing further argument their Lordships held that the Ordinance must be strictly interpreted and the rule nisi was therefore discharged.

THE TAI O TRAGEDY.

ENQUIRY CONTINUED.

The enquiry into the murder of Sergeant Glendenning at Tai O was continued at the Magistracy this afternoon, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe acting as Coffer.

Chun Yik Tong, a detective at Tai O, said he went to the Police station at 8.45 a.m. on the morning of the murder and saw Sergeant Glendenning in the charge room at 9.30. Deceased gave him instructions to go to the Lok Yu villagers to warn them about the renewal of their licenses. Witness returned to Tai O at 1.15 p.m. and on his return he heard that the Sergeant had been shot dead. He met the interpreter at Wing Lok wharf and waited for the No. 2 Police launch. While he was waiting on the pier he saw some Indians in plain clothes on the hill side. He did not notice whether they were armed.

A number of questions were asked the witness relating to details at the station such as the situation of the rooms and where the arms were kept.

Yow Fik, a boatman at Tai O for 17 years, said while he was in the Chinese bathroom about 10.30 he heard two rifle shots fired in rapid succession. On the second shot being fired he came out and saw Wong Tai Na killing the Sergeant. Wong Tai Na was running along the latrine and he ran past the witness. Lai Tai was running in the direction of Seik-tai-po, and witness ran to Seik-tai-po also. Two or three Indians were running after him. He was afraid they were chasing him and shot. He did not see any signs. They were in plain clothes. He saw an Indian constable later in uniform. That was at 12 o'clock. When he left the station he did not see this Indian running after him. The Indian in question was identified as C145.

A station coolie said that on the morning the Sergeant was shot he was in the cook house at 10 a.m. He was about to carry water out when he heard two shots fired. He saw the boatman running and he heard him what had happened. He did not see anybody run. Witness saw Indian constables running after him towards Seik-tai-po outside the station gate.

The Coroner enquired of the jury whether they desired further evidence as to where the rifles and ammunition were placed.

The foreman said the only point was whether the Indians in the other room would have been in a better position to help.

The Coroner said he thought there was sufficient corroborative evidence on the point.

Another station coolie said that on the morning in question he was on the wharf at Seik-tai-po. The wharf is a stone pier. It was 750 yards from the station. The whole station could not be seen from the wharf, only the roof of the station. While on the wharf he heard two shots fired.

Chief Inspector Morrison said he arrived at Tai O shortly after 10 o'clock on the night of the 17th. In the course of the enquiry he examined the charge room. He found in the west part of the charge room two bullets in the wall.

Mr. King: Assuming that you were in the charge room and placed at the desk in the position shown you, would these two marks be consistent? Taking the position of the desk the two bullets may have been fired at the person sitting at the desk.

Mr. King, before calling the Indian witnesses, said he would ask his Worship to caution them that what they might say would be used in subsequent proceedings arising from this enquiry. Other charges may be preferred against them.

Indian constable Achar, Singh, L.S.B. 152, stationed at Tai O, said he had been 14 years in the service. At Tai O there were two guards always at night and in the morning. Two rooms were occupied by the Indians, eight men in the big room adjoining the charge room and three in the small room. Each constable had his own rifle in the arms rack which was placed in the room. There were eight rifles in the big room in one rack and three rifles in the other room. The rack was near the bed. The rack would not be reached from the bed.

The enquiry is proceeding.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

BRITAIN'S ADOPTION OF IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

CAUSES UNEASINESS IN GERMANY.

AN ECONOMIC COUNCIL TO CULTIVATE MARKETS.

AMSTERDAM, July 28. The *Volgens Gazette* reports that a German Economic Council has been inaugurated. Representatives of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Railways and War Ministries, War Food Board, the Press Bureau and other departments attended.

The President of the National Bank, Herr Schacht, presided, and he dwelt on the world-wide economic importance of Great Britain's adoption of Imperial Preference.

The Under-Secretary of Finance, Herr Schiffer, said the Council would endeavour to establish close economic relations between the Central Powers.

Dr. Walter Schott, who is President of the New Council, declared that the problem which must be solved was the economic linking up of Central Europe with the rest of the world, in which connection a tariff union with Austria-Hungary because of worldwide importance. The next task would be the economic cultivation of the Near East and the Far East against British and American competition. The Council should also enforce an economic plan in Europe and re-establish the supplies of raw material from overseas.

The Preliminary Committee comprises the leading business experts of Germany.

JAPANESE CONGRATULATIONS TO FRANCE.

(REUTERS-HAVAS SERVICE.)

SHANGHAI, July 30. The Committee of the Japanese Embassy yesterday conveyed to M. Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the hearty congratulations of the Japanese Government on the valor displayed in the victorious battle which is being fought by the French troops.

The French Press comments favourably on Japan's decision to accept the programme of Washington. The Press says Japan's decision is of the highest importance as it rebuffs the failure of German intrigues in the East. But it is not right to call the future Siberian campaign "intervention" as in fact, since September 1914, the Japanese intervened in the war. It was first in co-operation with British in the capture of Kharbin, then there was continuous naval action in the Pacific. Lastly, it is to be remembered that the security of the Mediterranean is mostly secured by Japanese destroyers.

TURKISTAN, BOKHARA AND KHIVA A REPUBLIC.

ALLIED TO RUSSIA.

London, July 26. The National Congress of Turkistan has proclaimed the Government of Turkistan and also the Government of the Trans-Caspian Khiva and Bokhara a Republic allied to Russia.

The Executive comprises eleven Mohammedans with the Republican Commission attached to the Emir of Bokhara as Adviser.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, July 26.

The Silver Market is steady. The Government demand is still large.

TWO KINDS OF GERMANS.

There were two totally different kinds of people in Germany—the Scandinavians, or long-headed people, and the Slav, or the people who belonged to Central and South Germany—said Professor Keith at the Royal Institution. All the great men Germany had produced belonged to the latter kind.

BLAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy needs no glaring headlines to attract the public eye. The simple statement that all chemists sell it is sufficient, as every family knows its value. It has been used for forty years and is just what is home implies. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

FRENCH CONTINUE TO PROGRESS.

London, July 28. A French communiqué says:—Northwards of the Marne we continued our progress at night time, when our elements reached the right bank and approached the road southwards of the Oureq.

Our right approached the Dormans-Rhains road. We repulsed several attacks on our new positions southward of Mont Sasson also north-eastward of St. Hilaire.

FINE WORK BY TANKS.

Since July 18 our Tanks have gloriously participated in the battle. They drove in the enemy lines, facilitated the forward rush of the infantry. They constantly accompanied or preceded the Allied advance, and attacked centres of resistance and enemy batteries. Each section of the Tanks accounted for from 15 to 20 German machine-guns and inflicted the heaviest losses. Some of the Tanks returned to the battle line four or five times on the same day.

GENERAL GOURAUD'S TACTICS.

ORIGINAL POSITIONS RESTORED.

PARIS, July 27.

A Havas Agency message says:—Despite all German counter-attacks in the south-west, the face of the Soissons-Rheims bulge continues to improve.

The French and Americans made further important progress towards Pervin-Tarlevois and are now less than three miles from this important road junction, through which troops on the western part of the bulge are revictualled. This town, as is every line of communication within the salient, is being subjected to a constant bombardment, either from artillery or aeroplanes, and is virtually commanded by the Allies. The enemy had crowded 400,000 men and had accumulated immense quantities of supplies and ammunition on this salient before his attack on July 15, as he expected to advance swiftly. The other point of the bulge which is being especially shelled is the railway bridge thrown by the Germans across the Aisne at Mauby, six miles east of Soissons, to supply their troops. Long range guns are also firing at other important junctions at Bazoches and Fismes, well back in the battle area.

between Soissons and Rheims. Through Fismes have to pass most of the supplies for the south-eastern corner of the salient. East of Rheims in Champagne, the front-line is restored as before the German onslaught. General Gouraud has reoccupied his old positions between the river Suippe and Massiges. When the German attack was launched on July 15, General Gouraud slightly drew back that line so as to give battle on positions he had prepared and leave a wide "No Man's Land" for the enemy to cross and for the French artillery to turn its thunder on. This provisional withdrawal proved such excellent tactics that the Germans lost there 50,000 men. It is this General who General Gouraud has recovered in the last few days by continual pressure.

ENEMY BOMBARDED FROM THREE SIDES.

London, July 28. Continuing the description of the German retreat since General Foch counter-attacked, a message states that the Germans have been subjected to a murderous cannonade from three sides. Unable latterly to use the railways, their only means of supply has been a narrow and winding hill-road and where, beyond reach of gun-fire, they have been incessantly bombed by airmen day and night.

The successful British advance west of Rheims after the capture of Vignay was the first blow that made the enemy realise the danger to his forces in the south. Then followed the fall of vital points west of the salient of Ville Montoire, and Oulchy-le-Chateau while the capture of Reuil and the French advance north of Pont Aulnoy gave the Allies a new section of the railway and enabled them to direct an incessant and murderous cannonade on the five mile strip of the Marne between Verneuil and Chateau to which the Germans are still desperately clinging.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS BY BRITISH.

London, July 28.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We captured a few prisoners and machine-guns in successful raids south-eastward of Arras, in the neighbourhood of Loos and in a patrol encounter at Givchauch.

AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

London, July 28.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Low clouds and rain prevented flying during day time. Bombs were dropped at night time on hostile billets and hutments in the vicinity of Bapaume.

CRAMP COLIC.

NO need of suffering from cramps in the stomach, or intestinal pains. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy never fails to relieve the most severe cases. Get it to-day, there will be no time to send for it after the attack comes on. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

CAUSES AND CURE FOR DIARRHOEA.

OVEREATING, a change in the temperature, unripe fruit, and impure water are some of the causes of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cures these troubles promptly. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

RUBBER COMPANIES AND REVENUE AUTHORITIES.

AN IMPORTANT JUDGMENT.

LONDON, July 25.

The newspaper *The Financier* emphasises the importance to rubber companies of the judgment favouring the Marimau Rubber Estate's claim against the Revenue authorities. It is understood that the decision permits the Company to add to its capital in computing the tax on any additional sums spent out of the revenue in developing its estate.

THE MUNITIONS STRIKE.

SITUATION IMPROVED.

LONDON, July 28.

The Press Bureau states that the Ministry of Munitions to-night announced that communications received to-day from all parts of the country indicate that the situation is distinctly improved and that the majority of the strikers will in all probability return to work by July 29.

PAPAL NUNCIO FOR CHINA.

ROME, July 24.

The Pope has appointed Monsignor Petrelli as Apostolic Delegate to the Philippines and as Papal Nuncio of China.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, July 25.

Messrs. Samuel, Montague and Company's Silver Report states that the Market is unchanged and the tone is good. The Shanghai exchange, has hardened to 4.91.

SILVER SHORTAGE IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, July 25.

The Government is issuing five piastre notes to meet the silver shortage.

AMERICAN TRADE IN THE EAST.

NEW YORK, July 20.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has announced the creation of a Far Eastern Division with C.M. Bishop of New York as chief. This official recognition of closer solicitation between the United States and the nations of the Orient is the first step of the Government toward developing commercial intercourse with them on a large scale.

The Allied Industries Corporation announced that for the first time in history American manufacturers have formed a combination to develop foreign trade. Forty-four mill owners whose domestic sales aggregate annually \$100,000,000 have authorized the A. I. C. to cooperate with them in sending agents to Central and South America, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, the Philippines and the Straits Settlements to introduce their goods. "There is to be a reciprocal encouragement of foreign trade activities here. The firms on the list include makers of textile goods, hating and lighting systems, chemicals, leather, rubber, textiles and toys."

NEW FAR EASTERN CHIEF.

WASHINGTON, July 20.

Frankford Stevens Miller, United States Consul General at Seoul, Korea, has been selected as chief of the Division for Far Eastern Affairs of the State Department to succeed Edward T. Williams, who will join the faculty of the University of California.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S LIMERICK.

—IT'S THE FELLOW IN FRONT GETS THE JAR.

President Wilson is a famous collector and writer of limericks, and has written one on his own personal appearance to the following effect:—

There beauty I'm not a great star,
There are others more handsome by far.
But you see I don't mind it,
Because I'm behind it.

It's the fellow in front gets the jar.

It was Judge Wadhams, an eminent American judge, who has been visiting the Western front in an official capacity, who related this limerick in an address to the members of the American Luncheon Club at the Savoy Hotel, London, recently, and the moral he drew was that it was the fellow in front of the Americans in France who was going to get the jar.

Alluding to anti-U-boat devices, Judge Wadhams said some of the submarine destroyers employed had been built by "a man who used to be called a pacifist, and who used to make a certain article which, like a bath, one found extremely useful, but did not like to be seen in it"—a playful allusion to Mr. Henry Ford, which provoked great hilarity.

CAUSES AND CURE FOR DIARRHOEA.

OVEREATING, a change in the temperature, unripe fruit, and impure water are some of the causes of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cures these troubles promptly. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

BATTLE STORIES.

RAIDING THE GERMAN LINES.

[By "Z."]

"I got this pocket in a raid on the Gerries line. It was a good little show took you back to the finish of the Somme. We used to have a raid every other night then. I like a raid better than a push. A push is a push is a push. What I mean this, you get good and close to the Gerries in a raid—right in amongst them—and you sometimes get to grips with them. In a push they're too keen on getting away to let you right in amongst them. You get bits of their line though, in a push, and I suppose that's the game right enough.

"Our officer was a first-class chap in a raid. He was a great big man, not fat, but bullish powerful. I bet he weighed fifteen stone. If he weighed a pound, and it was all big bone and hard muscle. It gave you a tickle in the throat to go after him. He used to go into the raid with a revolver and two knuckledusters. If he got close enough to use his fists, God help the Gerries that he hit. He used to grunt as he hit, you know. 'Auch—biff!' and over they would go. It was a bit of all right watching him. Of course, no one (Gerries) had the chance against him, but the wonder was how he escaped being copped out, they used to go for him so much, in bunches.

"Well, this was the officer that took us out on the raid that night. It was in the big of the line we took in the last push we did, and the Gerries hadn't been able to put up much wire. What there was had been flattened out by the T.M.B.s.

TRENCH MORTAR WORK.

"It was a good little T.M. Battery we had in that bit of the line. The officer in charge of them was a Yorkshireman—one of those keen chaps that are always on the job. He didn't belong to our Regiment but he'd have been a credit to us if he had. He landed it into the Gerries the whole day, and of course it meant that they hit back. They strafed us with 3.7 inch and 4.2 inch mortars. I suppose you've got to take that as it comes. Anyhow, this T.M.B. officer was a pretty fair dodger. He would give the German trenches two bombs and the wire one. They thought he was after their blood, I expect, and all the time it was the wire he was at. He blew two or three clean paths through the wire. He was a workman, a journeyman at his job, that T.M.B. officer."

THE RAID.

"We knew that the Gerries would be out mending their line that night, putting up wire and that. So our officers arranged that the raid was to come off as soon as it was dark. It was very well done. The T.M.B. officer kept hanging away till the dark was just coming on, then he started to cut down the firing a bit and let them have bursts at odd times. Half-an-hour after ten, ten minutes another fifteen minutes, another with odd bombs in between. The Gerries must have been wondering their heads off. It must have been just after seven when we crept out, while the mortars blew over a few bombs, natural like."

"We were out for the usual thing, sheer devilment in the German line, damage dug-outs, take prisoners and generally kick up hell. Our big officer led the way as usual. I had a couple of bombs, though I'm a private man, but I'm a bit of a thing to have about you. We nipped into the German lines and found a pretty cool wind up among them. There was a bit of a kammerding and a bit of fight, too. It was a strong point in the German line, with two or three machine-gun emplacements. One and I let drive with 'tatted to play on us, and the bomb went in between them and landed in a bunch with a bit of fight in them. There was a tidy mix-up then, and I engaged a fellow with the bayonet. Just as I landed and got me in the side it was being hit or I slipped I don't know, but I got him in the shoulder when I meant to get his chest. He shouted 'Kamerad' and I took him prisoner. He talked good English, too."

"The sergeant saw I was hit, and told me to take four Gerries back with my prisoner. I could hardly breathe with the packet I had, so I made the Germans pull me out of the trench and lead the way to our lines. Behind us the German trench and machine-gun charges under the machine-gun emplacements; general bedevilment—that is what these tip and run raids are for."

WHAT THE PRISONER SAID.

"The prisoner I took spoke good English. He'd been a butter merchant in Hamburg—never in England, though he could speak the language so well. He was a sort of corporal or something and he thought I'd been a grudge for my packet but I gave him a cigar to smoke when we went down to the dressing station, to show him it was all right. That loosened his tongue and he told me a lot of things."

"He had the lump about Germany. He said that they seemed to have a lot of victories, but none that led to anything, and he said the news from his home was very bad. His father's business had all gone, and food was awful scarce with the folks at home. Lots of his relations were sick and could not get better, and it seemed to be pretty general in Germany all over. He said that the Gerries in the firing line were fed up with the letters they got from home. Always growing about no food and about being sick."

"He could not understand how it was if they were winning, such a lot of victories that there was no peace. I told him they'd had a lot of victories worth talking about and asked him how about Vimy and Messines. He said it was just because we had such a lot of guns that no troops on earth could stand the fire. Then I spoke about Cambrai with our artillery fire, and he seemed to think that they'd won all the ground back. I told him what I thought, that they'd taken back, and that it didn't make much difference, as we were still holding Mr. Blooming Hindenburg's line—only I spoke a respectful-like about a bit of a U-boat. I didn't like to hurt a chap that was once a prisoner. It wouldn't be good manners. We leave that sort of thing to the Gerries."

"He praised up Hindenburg, but still I could see he was not too sure every thing was all right; he seemed to think that the German war was being decided by their superiors. He was decent enough, a good soldier. He said a queer thing, too, something about 'making our wounds a 'bony of sympathy.' He said that over me being decent to him though he'd shot me in the side."

THE NAVAL SIGNAL AT ZEEBRUGGE.

OUR BOOKS ON NAVAL HISTORY WHICH GIVE IN TERMS OF FLAG, NELSON'S SIGNAL AT TRAFALGAR, WILL HAVE TO BE BROUGHT UP TO DATE TO INCLUDE, IN MORE DETAILED AND DASHED, THE IMMORTAL "ST. GEORGE FOR ENGLAND" OF ZEEBRUGGE, SAYS A NOTE-WRITER IN THE DAILY CHRONICLE.

Our books on naval history which give in terms of flag, Nelson's signal at Trafalgar, will have to be brought up to date to include, in more detailed and dished, the immortal "St. George for England" of Zeebrugge, says a note-writer in the *Daily Chronicle*. Our Japanese Allies will be the first to note the fine watchword for Togo, an intense admirer of Nelson, employed a variant of the Trafalgar signal in the great sea battle with Russia. Said he in his report: "I ran up this signal for all the ships in sight. The fate of the Empire depends upon this event, every man is expected to do his utmost."

The clarion four-word message from Sir Roger Keyes to the *Invincible* is not excelled for brevity or effectiveness by anything in our records. Wellington's "Up Guards, and at 'em" was really, he said, "Guards stand up," and the prelude to a general instruction. To balance the phrase from the terms of gallantry flashed into the midnight air at Zeebrugge, we must seek the opposite pole of patriotic exhortation. Admiral Sir Charles Napier's roar to his blue-jackets at Acre, "Forward, you rascals and fulfill the prophecies!"

WHY GENERAL MAURICE WAS NOT COURT-MARTIALED.

Mr. Macpherson, replying in the debate in the House of Commons on the motion for the adjournment for Whitnitside, to some remarks of Major David Davies, said that placing General Maurice on half-pay was a much more effective method of dealing with the infringement of the regulations than bringing the matter before a court-martial. He believed that it would have a good effect, and that distinguished generals would not be guilty of similar conduct. Mr. Herbert Samuel said he had never known a case of such gravity that had been so unsatisfactorily handled.

FEWER BABIES IN GERMANY.

In a report on infant welfare in Germany during the war, prepared by the Intelligence Department of the Local Government Board, the most striking fact is the heavy fall in the number of births. The first three years of the war reduced by over 2,000,000 the number of babies who would have been born had peace prevailed. Some 40 per cent. fewer babies were born in 1916 than 1913.

During 1915 and 1916 the infant death-rate was markedly reduced, but in this respect we in England are far ahead of Germany, our infant death-rate being about 50 per cent. lower. In contrast to what prevails in the United Kingdom the infant death-rate in German country districts is higher than in the towns.

DEAN INGE ATTACKS LABOUR PARTY.

CHURCH DOES NOT NEED ITS "CONTUMPTUOUS PATRONAGE."

Dean Inge made a remarkable attack on the Labour party, and its leaders in the Lower House of the Convocation of Canterbury. Speaking in a resolution urging closer fellowship and co-operation between employers and employed, he said:—

"They had no right to mix up politics and Christianity and to suggest that only one solution of an economic problem was compatible with Christianity. Sympathy with Labour was one thing, but political support of the Labour party was another."

They did not need the contemptuous patronage of hard-headed Labour leaders who with Jacob would say: 'If the Lord will we will eat and drink and be merry, for to-morrow we shall be no more.'"

Canon Garbett, who moved the resolution, said: "I am not a member of the Labour party, but I sympathise with the spirit behind it."

The Rev. W. Temple declared: "I joined the Labour party last week. Most of us here enjoy security of tenure to an almost unheard-of extent, and it is difficult for us to appreciate the position of those whose security is only a week or a day, and over whose heads the nightmare of insecurity always hangs."

Speaking on the same subject in the Upper House the Bishop of London said a chaplain had reported to him that what all the troops were talking about was the beautiful new world which would follow the war. "That is the only thing worth going over for the top," they said.

"We have to face this passionate dream of Labour," added Dr. Ingram. "It is not an ignoble dream. People have a passionate desire for more life. No one can read Mr. Henderson's aims of Labour and say that they are not a Christian ideal."

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LONG LEAVE.

Section, Platoon and Company Commanders are required to at once send to Headquarters Office (through the Company Commander) all correspondence or other papers in their possession relative to the granting of leave from the Colony to members of their units who have not yet returned to the Colony or reported for duty.

DEPARTMENTAL ORDERS.

The words "including" return of rides" are to be written in after the word "duties" at the end of D.O. 7 (1), page 7.

reinstatement. Sergeant 557 Faithfull to rank of Crown-Sergeant, and Supervisors Squad, 466, Crown-Sergeant 466 Brook, reinstated.

"I cannot understand you, Englishman," he says, "you are generous too much."

"I says to him: 'That's all right, Corporal. If you hadn't shot me, you'd have been dead.' I was going straight for your chest."

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Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	*Iyo Maru, 12,330 tons WED, 4th Sept, 11 a.m.	
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	*Tango Maru, 13,500 tons SAT, 17th Aug, 11 a.m.	
	*Nikko Maru, 9,600 tons SAT, 14th Sept, 11 a.m.	
London or Liverpool via S'pore, Colombo, Delagoa Bay & Cape Town	*Dairen Maru, 9,000 tons MON, 5th Aug.	
Melbourne via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney	*Bombay Maru, 9,050 tons MON, 5th Aug.	

New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco & Panama Canal
Bombay via Singapore, Malacca, & Colombo
Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon
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ONE BRITISH EMPIRE
CHURCH.SIR CHARLES WAKEFIELD'S CALL
FOR UNITY.

NEED FOR LEADERSHIP.

The Evangelical Union has just endorsed a recommendation on Free Church Federation adopted by the representatives of the Evangelical Free Churches.
Sir Charles Wakefield, a Lord Mayor of London, thinks the time is opportune for a much bolder step towards Church unity within the British Empire, and the sets forth his views in the following, striking interview which a London Press correspondent had with him:

Ever since as Lord Mayor of London Sir Charles Wakefield suggested that the Churches should sink their differences and concentrate on essentials, he has been looking eagerly for some movement among religious leaders testifying to their realization of the urgent need for unity.
"Are you disappointed in your hope of one great British Church?" I asked.
"We are missing," he replied, with the vexation of a frustrated enthusiast, "one of the finest opportunities that ever presented itself to a nation or an empire. We are throwing away, simply and cowardly, simply for want of leadership, one of the greatest chances that ever came to us in all our history."

What do you mean by that?
"Why, the presence here of men from every part of the Empire, drawn to the Mother Country by a great moral enthusiasm, every one of them witnessing to the essential unity of our race. Is it not certain that for the full accomplishment of this unity, patriotism, as Edith Cavell said, is not enough? Is it not enough? When this war is over, and the great moral compulsion which brings these splendid men to the Mother Country has lost its tension, is there not some danger of reaction? What conservation will remain? I am certain in my own mind that the one principle which can hold us closely and passionately together is a spiritual principle—the conviction that the whole British Empire serves the same God, that all its peoples are enlisted in His service, and that the supreme purpose of the English people is the religious purpose."

INTEREST OF THE DOMINIONS.
"Do you find," I asked him, "that many men from the Dominions are interested in this idea of one British Church?"

"Men and women, too, yes, certainly. I find these people as keenly interested in the idea, particularly those who are how on works of mercy, as I found our own soldiers at the Front in France. You have no idea, perhaps, how the serious soldiers at the Front are seeing life from a new angle. War is a great realist. These men have deplored to me the waste and chaos of our national life. They have learnt the value of unity. There is no experience like war for making men realise the value of unity. And it is the same with them from the Dominions. Why, surely, the Empire itself is a warning to the Churches, a warning and an illustration. Suppose there had been no sense of unity in the Empire? Suppose that each part of the Empire had been in active conflict with the rest? Just think what it would have been in this war if the British Empire had been in the same condition as the British Churches!"

"EMPIRE HELP IN CHURCH UNITY."
"Everyone," I said, "sees the value of unity and deplores the waste of sectarianism; the only trouble is that no one can suggest how visible unity is to be reached."

"Well, let the Empire help us. Some people were always saying that the colonies would break away from us. As late as the eighties John Morley said that no one could imagine the Australians coming to Europe to fight for England. If everybody here had felt like that the Australians would not have come, nor the New Zealanders, nor the South Africans, nor the Canadians. But there were others here who believed with all their souls in the unity of the Empire, and they spoke about it, wrote about it, sang about it, organised and worked for it day and night. Look at the result!"

But do you find a like faith among religious people?
"I can't say that. The Churches have not yet produced a Cecil Rhodes, a Joseph Chamberlain, or a Rudyard Kipling. They are smitten with the littleness of sectarianism. They do not give us men of vision. They produce neither statesmen nor poets. That is what troubles me. One thought this war would shake them out of their torpor. But where is their inspiration? Have they unified the soul of the nation?"

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Have they fired the spirit of the Empire? I am disappointed. What's come to religion? What is the matter with us? Look how the Church has failed in Russia! The Church might have led the revolution and saved it from Bolshevism. Can't our Churches here see that they are failing in exactly the same way? People don't look to them for leadership. They don't trust them. I should like to blow a trumpet round the walls of separation which divide our Churches, not only that those walls might fall down—but that the people within might wake up. Oh, if they'd only wake up! It is deplorable to me, deplorable, that we are missing this unique opportunity not only to attain visible unity but, what is far more important, to recover our religious enthusiasm."

"RELIGIOUS LITTLE ENGLANDERS."
"I can't say that. About half of them, I should say, speak about the things in a different way, and rather hint that the English are these religious little people who not only have a love most earnestly in visible unity but who declare that it could be achieved by an act of courage on the part of our religious leaders. That's the tragedy of the situation. There are no religious leaders. We have admirable preachers, devoted and self-sacrificing ministers, but no statement. Religion loses its power, national life becomes aimless, immorality grows bolder and more challenging, only because there is no great captain of religion to mobilise our spiritual forces and lead them as one unconquerable host to the victory of God. I think it will be one of the most disastrous tragedies in our history if there is no one great British Church to celebrate the victory of our arms over Prussianism, and to stamp the nation for the almost superhuman tasks which will follow that victory. Patriotism is not enough. Morality is not enough. We must have the great religious respect which alone can discipline the soul of man and at the same time give it an enthusiasm for the ultimate perfection of man."

ARTIST'S "EVIL NIGHTMARE."
MORALISINGS AFTER FALLING IN LOVE WITH HIS MODEL.

An artist who, "it was said, fell in love with his model, was ended by his wife in the divorce court at Hongkong when she obtained a decree for the dissolution of the marriage. The respondent was Mr. Alex. Alexander, who, counsel said, had obtained some fame as a painter. When in 1912 his wife was away he wrote to her:

"Edith, I have always wished to be honest with you, but it seemed so mean to give you unnecessary pain. I am afraid I shall always fail as an actor. Man's diplomacy is always surpassed by woman's instinctive wit. I avoided honesty because there was still a doubt.
"I do wish to defend myself for the change which has come. Your sorrow will always haunt me like an evil nightmare, and what I have lost of you will ever be like the remembrance of a dearest friend.
"Another letter to his wife said:
"This new experience has reconstructed my youthful belief in an ideal woman. I believe honestly that I have found that ideal, and I feel most firmly that I shall always love and worship her."

Circumstances may prevent my taking absolute possession of her, but nevertheless I shall never cease to long to do so. She is mine by the right of love, a thing more powerful than vows, laws of nations, of morality, and of religion. Yes, the most powerful thing on earth.
There was, remarked counsel, a great deal of correspondence with "the same rubbish" in it, and when he was about to go to the Front the respondent made the "impudent suggestion" that if he were killed his wife should forfeit her pension in favour of the other woman. A letter he afterwards wrote said that temperamental differences made it impossible for him to live again with his wife.

"Serbians have been taken from internment camps in Hungary and sent to join the Austrian armies on the Italian front."

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THE business of the above Bank is

conducted by the HONGKONG

AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORP-

ORATION. Rules may be obtained on

application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on

the minimum monthly balances at 3 1/2

PER CENT per annum. Depositors may

transfer at their option balances of

\$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND

SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on

FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT.

per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai

Banking Corporation.

N. J. STABE,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong May 14, 1918. 517

THE CHARTERED BANK OF

INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

1853.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$1,200,000

RESERVE FUNDS \$1,200,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO-

PRIETORS \$1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General

Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year

or shorter periods at rates which will be

quoted on application.

T. G. DOWNING,

Manager.

Hongkong, May 7, 1917.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF

INDIA, LIMITED

Authorised Capital \$1,500,000

Subscribed \$1,500,000

Paid-up \$1,500,000

Reserve Funds \$1,500,000

Reserve Liability of Pro-

prieters \$1,500,000

Foreign Exchange and General

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS

Order of the Artillery Company by Capt. J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

PARADES AT BUCHANAN'S BATTERY.

THURSDAY, 1st August. 5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. New D.F.R. Class only.

FRIDAY, 2nd August. 7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. Full Drill. 5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. New Layers Class only.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell.

29th July to 2nd August. B.L. Manning nightly. Parades as per posters posted at Headquarters. Engine Drivers at 6.45 p.m. electricians at 7 p.m.

OFFICERS NEXT FOR DUTY.

Bolchors and Lieut. Marley. Lieut. 2nd Lieut. Matthews.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR HIGHER RATINGS AND EXAMINATIONS FOR THE INFANTRY.

BATTALION ATTACHED FOR DUTY.

Class 1, at Bolchors at 8.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1) examination.

Class 2, at Bolchors at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.O.s and men of higher ratings.

Class 3, at Bolchors at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff Sergeants Barclay and White. R.E. and Staff Sergeant H.K.D.C.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan.

PARADES.

"A" Company.

THURSDAY, 1st August. 5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at Headquarters. T.E.T. Uniform need not be worn but rifles, belts and pouches must be carried. The following will attend:

Sergeant Humphreys, Corporal Elgar, Corporal Mackintosh and Lance Corporal Hancock. Private Bridger, Chapman, Kirk, Sutherland, Williamson, J. R. Wood and Young.

FRIDAY, 2nd August. 5.30 p.m. No. 1 Platoon, Nos. 3 and 4, at Kennedy Road Range. Grouping: Dress, drill order without rifles.

5.30 p.m. Nos. 2 and 4 Platoon on Murray Parade Ground. T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches.

"B" Company.

THURSDAY, 1st August. 5.30 p.m. N.O.s of No. 7 Platoon (as detailed by Platoon Commander) at Headquarters. T.E.T. Uniform need not be worn but rifles, belts and pouches must be carried. The following will attend:

Sergeant Humphreys, Corporal Elgar, Corporal Mackintosh and Lance Corporal Hancock. Private Bridger, Chapman, Kirk, Sutherland, Williamson, J. R. Wood and Young.

FRIDAY, 2nd August. 5.30 p.m. N.O.s of No. 7 Platoon (as detailed by Platoon Commander) at Headquarters. T.E.T. Uniform need not be worn but rifles, belts and pouches must be carried. The following will attend:

Sergeant Humphreys, Corporal Elgar, Corporal Mackintosh and Lance Corporal Hancock. Private Bridger, Chapman, Kirk, Sutherland, Williamson, J. R. Wood and Young.

Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Beard.

Joined, Cadet F. N. S. Allister, and posted to No. 1 Section.

PARADES.

WEDNESDAY, July 31st. 5 p.m. Swimming. Fall in at Blake Pier.

THURSDAY, August 1st. 5.30 p.m. Sections fall in at Headquarters to proceed to Sai Wan. Hongkong, 28th July, 1918.

G. E. STEWART, Captain.

Adjutant, H.K. Defence Corps.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, July 30, 1918.

On London. ... 3/4

Bank, Wm. ... 3/4

30 days' sight. ... 3/4

4 months' sight. ... 3/4

Credit, 4 months' sight. ... 3/4

Documentary, 4 months' sight. ... 3/4

On Paris. ... 455

On demand. ... 455

Credit, 4 months' sight. ... 455

On New York. ... 703

On demand. ... 703

Credit, 60 days' sight. ... 703

On Bombay. ... 440

On demand. ... 440

On Calcutta. ... 440

On demand. ... 440

On Singapore. ... 1432

On demand. ... 1432

On Manila. ... 1509

On demand. ... 1509

On Shanghai. ... 1509

On demand. ... 1509

On Yokohama. ... 149

On demand. ... 149

Gold Loan, 100 footers (top) 44.40

Gold Loan, 100 footers (bottom) 44.40

Silver (per oz.) ... 25 1/2 prem.

Chinese Copper Cash ... 2 1/2 pm.

Chinese Copper Cent ... 2 1/2 pm.

State of Native Interest ... 7 1/2 pm.

Chinese Silver Coin ... 4 1/2 dia.

Mongkoo 800. Coin ... par.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR FAMILY.

WHEN you fail to provide your family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at this season of the year, you are neglecting them, as bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent, and it is too dangerous a remedy to be left with children in the family. A dose or two of this remedy will place the trouble within control and perhaps save a life, or at least a doctor's bill. For sale by all Chemists and Grocers.

To-day's Advertisements

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS. LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship "GLEN" is

having arrived from the above Ports.

Consignment of Cargo by her is hereby

notified that all Goods are being landed

at their risk into the Godowns of the

Company, and where and from the

warehouse, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 31st August,

at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged pack-

ages are to be left in the Godowns, where

they will be examined by Messrs.

Godard & Douglas, on 31st August, at 10

a.m. Claims against the Steamer must

be presented within 10 days of arrival,

otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by

us in any case whatever.

Bill of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, July 30, 1918.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM

NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"NINGCHOW"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will

be discharged into the Godowns, where

it will be examined on 31st August, at 10

a.m. Claims against the Steamer must

be presented to the Undersecretary on or

before the 10th August or they will not

be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Hongkong, July 28, 1918.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM

NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"PRIMA"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will

be discharged into the Godowns, where

it will be examined on 31st August, at 10

a.m. Claims against the Steamer must

be presented to the Undersecretary on or

before the 10th August or they will not

be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Hongkong, July 28, 1918.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN AUGUST.

The following Table shows the Stand-

ard Time at which official night ends

and begins during the month of

August—

Date. Ends. Begins.

Aug. 1st. 5.44 a.m. 7.14 p.m.

" 2nd. 5.44 " 7.14 "

" 3rd. 5.44 " 7.14 "

" 4th. 5.44 " 7.14 "

" 5th. 5.44 " 7.14 "

" 6th. 5.44 " 7.14 "

" 7th. 5.47 " 7.11 "

" 8th. 5.47 " 7.11 "

" 9th. 5.47 " 7.11 "

" 10th. 5.47 " 7.11 "

" 11th. 5.47 " 7.11 "

" 12th. 5.49 " 7.08 "

" 13th. 5.49 " 7.07 "

" 14th. 5.49 " 7.06 "

" 15th. 5.49 " 7.05 "

" 16th. 5.49 " 7.05 "

" 17th. 5.50 " 7.04 "

" 18th. 5.51 " 7.03 "

" 19th. 5.51 " 7.02 "

" 20th. 5.51 " 7.01 "

" 21st. 5.51 " 7.00 "

" 22nd. 5.51 " 6.59 "

" 23rd. 5.51 " 6.58 "

" 24th. 5.52 " 6.58 "

" 25th. 5.52 " 6.57 "

" 26th. 5.52 " 6.56 "

" 27th. 5.52 " 6.56 "

" 28th. 5.52 " 6.56 "

" 29th. 5.52 " 6.56 "

" 30th. 5.52 " 6.56 "

" 31st. 5.54 " 6.54 "

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTELS.

Mr Douglas Abbey Mr F. E. L. Wehberg

Mr D. Abraham Mr A. E. Anderson

Mr A. E. Anderson Mr A. E. Anderson

Mr A. E. Anderson Mr A. E. Anderson

Mr A. E. Anderson Mr A. E. Anderson

Mr A. E. Anderson Mr A. E. Anderson

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